बताया गया है, बंजर भूमि को और अधिक हरा भरा करने में इसका योगदान अधिक नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) यह सर्वविदित है कि गाय के गोबर/गोबर की खाद के उपयोग से मृदा की उर्वरता में सुधार होता है। गाय के गोबर और खेती अवशेषों को मृदा की उर्वरता को सुधारने के लिए वनस्पति खाद के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन अब तक गाय के गोबर के साथ समुद्र के पानी को मिला कर कोई परीक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) भारत में, अच्छी किस्म का पानी प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। समुद्र के पानी को उसके अधिक खारेपन के कारण जाना जाता है। अतः वर्तमान समय में कृषि के लिए इसके प्रयोग की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है।

Profit of Steel Authority of India Ltd.

2779. DR. RANBIR SINGH:
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Ltd. has recorded a net profit of Rs. 433.20 crores in the current financal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof with areas of profit;

(c) whether such huge profits have been contributed by different steel plants of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, plant-wise;

(e) whether Government propose to make better utilisation of these profits for future; and

(f) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. SAIL has earned a net profit (provisional before audit) of Rs. 433.20 crores in the first six months of the current financial year. Profits have been earned during normal business operations after providing for interest and depreciation. Details thereof under major components are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Six Months ended 30th September 95
— Sales/Other Income	6666.44
— Total Expenditure	5536.27
— Interest	405.82
— Gross Profit after interest but before depreciation & taxation	724.35
— Depreciation	291.15
— Provision for Taxation	—
— Net Profit (after tax)	433.20

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The profits have been contributed mainly by Bhilai Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant.

(e) and (f) Profits of SAIL are being utilised for modernisation of steel plants, upgradation of technology, increase in the production capacity, replacing of old assets and also for payment of dividend to its shareholders.

Assessment of Saline Land

2780. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the saline land in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government have adopted any new technology to reclaim the saline land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) No systematic survey has been carried out to assess the extent of saline land in the country. However, as per the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976), an extimated area of about 7.2 million hectare is affected with both salinity and alkalinity in the country.

Statewise details are given in statement (*See* below)

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed the technology for reclamation of saline land. The essential components of the technology include drainage, leaching, growing of salt-tolerant crops and trees, and maintenance of favourable salt balance in the root zone through scheduling of irrigation and operation of drainage system.

Statement

State-wise details of the estimated area under Saline and Alkali land in the Country

(Area in million ha.)

S. No.	State/UT	Land affected by salinity/ alkalinity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.240
2.	Bihar	0.004
3.	Gujarat	1.214
4.	Haryana	0.526
5.	Karnataka	0.404
6.	Kerala	0.016
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.242
8.	Maharashtra	0.534
9.	Orissa	0.404
10.	Punjab	0.688
11.	Rajasthan	0.728
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.004
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1.295
14.	West Bengal	0.850
15.	Delhi	0.016
	Total:	7.165
	or say million ha.	7.20

Deteriorating Standard of Legal Education

2781. SHRI RAMNATH KOVIND:
DR. RANBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) wether deteriorating standard of legal education has been reported in some columns of the Press on the 28th November, 1995;

(b) whether these reports indicate that 54 law colleges of the country have been issued show cause notice for withdrawal of their affiliation for non-adherence to the prescribed norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof with names of the 54 colleges;

(d) whether Government propose to take some measures to check such a situation in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to a newsitem in the Delhi edition of Hindustan Times dated 28.11.95 of Bar Council of India (BCI) has issued show-cause notices to 54 Colleges in the country for lack of infrastructural facilities necessary for imparting law courses.

(c) A list of colleges furnished by Ministry of Law , to which show cause notices have been issued, is given in the Statement (*See* below)

(d) and (e) The Law Ministers in their meeting held in Hyderabad on 25.11.95 adopted a resolution which included the following major recommendations for improving legal education:—

(i) There should be an adequate number of law colleges with proper infrastructure.